Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Plan Organization

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4.3.2.2.1 Group 2 standards

In addition to the general requirements described above for all commercial dischargers, the standards below apply to all high priority commercial dischargers for the particular type of activity described. Like Group 1 Standards, these requirements focus on a core set of activities that are common to many facilities and business types, but because these dischargers are classified as high priority, a correspondingly higher standard of compliance is required[5].

4.3.2.2.1.1 Materials and Waste Management

(a) In addition to the requirements of SSM §2.6.1, the following conditions apply to the storage, management, and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes at High Priority Commercial Facilities [SSM §C.3.1.1]:

- Secondary containment shall be provided around storage areas from which a significant potential exists to discharge materials or wastes to the Stormwater Conveyance System or Receiving Waters.
- Storage areas shall be inspected periodically, including at least once prior to the rainy season (October 1 – April 30) and quarterly during the rainy season,

(b) In addition to the requirements of SSM §2.6.2, the following condition applies to the storage of solid waste at High Priority Commercial Facilities [SSM §C.3.1.2]:

- Trash storage and disposal areas shall be inspected at least weekly.
- Wet cleaning (hosing, pressure washing, etc.) of trash storage and disposal areas shall only be allowed if adequate precautions have been taken to prevent the discharge of wash water into the Stormwater Conveyance System or Receiving Waters.

(c) In addition to the requirements of SSM §2.6.3, the following conditions apply to the loading and unloading of significant materials at High Priority Commercial Facilities [SSM §C.3.1.3]:

- Designated loading / unloading areas shall be regularly cleaned using dry methods (e.g., sweeping, vacuuming, etc.).
- Wet cleaning (hosing, pressure washing, etc.) of loading / unloading areas shall only be allowed if adequate precautions have been taken to prevent the discharge of wash water into the Stormwater Conveyance System or Receiving Waters, or to filter pollutants from the water prior to discharge.

[5] Additional requirements (Group 3 Standards) that are specific to particular categories of high priority facilities or businesses for the activities in which they are primarily engaged are described in section 4.3.2.2.2 below.

Section 7 Construction Component

Contents

7.0 Overview

More than 460,000 people live and work in the unincorporated portions of San Diego County. To varying degrees, each of these people contributes to existing water quality problems and therefore plays a role in solving them. As the population of the County increases, so do the urbanization and the potential for construction related pollutants to be discharged into storm water conveyance systems and receiving waters.

Permit section F.2 establishes requirements for local jurisdictions to develop and implement a program to reduce contaminants in urban runoff originating from construction activities. It requires that construction activities be identified and prioritized, that minimum Best Management Practices (BMPs) be established for each priority, and that a process for ensuring the application of BMPs be implemented and enforced. In support of this mandate, the County has augmented its existing construction activities programs. This section describes how the County will comply with these requirements by incorporating stormwater management into the County's construction activities.

In addition, construction projects that are 5 acres or greater are dually regulated by the Permit and the statewide General Construction Storm Water Permit (Order No. 99-08-DWQ).

7.1 Pollution Prevention

Pollution prevention is defined as "…practices and processes that reduce or eliminate the generation of pollutants, in contrast to source control, treatment, or disposal." Over time, the emphasis of pollution prevention should reduce or eliminate the need for other more expensive and reactive solutions to managing stormwater contamination. The County recognizes that, to be effectively implemented, pollution prevention requirements must be fair, understandable, and enforceable. Our approach to the use of these practices by Land Disturbance Activities Dischargers includes both their encouragement and requirement as appropriate to the particular situation.

7.1.1 Requirement of Pollution Prevention Practices for Land Disturbance Activity

WPO section 67.807(b)(2) requires that dischargers employing ten or more persons on a full-time basis implement those stormwater pollution prevention practices that are generally recognized in that Discharger's industry or business as being effective and economically advantageous. This requirement applies to all regulated land disturbance dischargers in the County Urban Area regardless of their priority classification. Rather than specifying particular pollution prevention BMPs for dischargers or categories of dischargers, the County will require that they identify and implement the practices which are most appropriate for their business type. Technical assistance and compliance verification will be provided during business inspections. We will also utilize a variety of outreach approaches to provide specific guidance to businesses on their regulatory obligations.

7.1.2 Pollution Prevention Practices through Outreach

Pollution prevention principles, practices, and methods will be a primary emphasis of all outreach conducted by the County to land disturbance activities dischargers. The County realizes that mandated pollution prevention might not be appropriate in all

instances. However, emphasis on pollution prevention will be encouraged for construction activities whenever appropriate and achievable. In all instances, we will endeavor to provide relevant and understandable information to assist dischargers in understanding and meeting their compliance obligations. To do so, the County will utilize a number of existing programs that provide outreach and technical assistance to these Dischargers.

The County's education and outreach activities are described further in section 9.0 (Education).

7.2 Grading Ordinance Update

The County has upgraded its Grading Ordinance to reflect the new requirements of the Permit. The following sections in the revised ordinance pertain to minimum BMP requirements:

- Section 87.303 Grading Plan,
- Section 87.304 Storm Damage Precautions,
- Section 87.414 Drainage – Erosion prevention; and
- Section 87.421 Notification of Non-compliance.

In addition, the County further regulates construction projects through its Watershed Protection, Stormwater Management, and Discharge Control Ordinance (WPO),[1]. The WPO augments the Grading Ordinance by requiring the implementation, inspection and maintenance of temporary BMPs during all phases of construction.

The WPO provides specific direction to dischargers, while allowing them to select the BMPs. The following sections in the WPO provides direction for BMP development:

- Provisions prohibiting non-stormwater discharges and establishing exemptions (Section 67.805 and 67.806);
- The BMP Requirements, Practice Requirements and General Requirements Applicable to All Dischargers (Section 67.807) establish minimum BMPs for all dischargers;
- Section 67.808 through 67.818 establish additional BMPs for specific activities such as construction, land development, industrial, commercial, agriculture and residential; and
- The Inspection / Sampling section (Section 67.822) ensures County staff has authority necessary to conduct inspections and document violations.

The WPO also establishes specific BMP requirements for land disturbance activities. Furthermore, the WPO incorporates, as an appendix, a Stormwater Standards Manual (SSM) that sets out technical specifications for stormwater management in more detail. Applicable requirements of the WPO and SSM are discussed in section 7.6.2 below.

[1] The County has revised the San Diego County Code of Regulatory Ordinances, Stormwater Quality Management Ordinance and renamed it Watershed Protection, Stormwater Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (Watershed Protection Ordinance).

7.3 Modified Construction and Grading Approval Process

The Grading Ordinance outlines the approval process for individuals seeking to obtain a grading permit. This process has been modified by requirements set forth in the WPO and SSM. WPO sections 67.817(c) require landowners or development project proponents to submit a Stormwater Management Plan along with the Preliminary Grading Plans as required components of the project application. This Stormwater Management Plan specifies the manner in which the Discharger/Applicant will implement the BMPs. In addition, WPO section 67.817(d) stipulates that whether or not a County permit or approval is required, and whether or not a Stormwater Management Plan is required, all dischargers engaged in land disturbance activities must implement BMPs as detailed or referenced in the SSM in the following additional areas if applicable to the project:

- Erosion control on slopes;
- Erosion control on flat areas; or BMPs to desilt runoff from flat areas;
- Runoff velocity reduction;
- Sediment control;
- Offsite sediment tracking control;
- Materials management;
- Waste management;
- Vehicle and equipment management;
- Water conservation;
- Structure construction and painting;
- Paving operations;
- Dewatering operations;
- Planned construction operations;
- Downstream erosion control;
- Prevention of non-stormwater discharges;
- Protection of ground water; and

As per WPO section 67.817(e), the County may require dischargers to install, implement, inspect and maintain additional BMPs as needed to prevent or reduce pollutant discharges in stormwater to the Maximum Extent Practicable.

The SSM provides additional guidance for post-construction activities in section G, Land Development and Redevelopment. One of the goals of the SSM is to ensure that the project proponent chooses effective BMPs for both the construction and post construction phases.

7.4 Source Identification

The County maintains multiple databases of construction sites within each department. The following resources inventory construction projects:

- County issued Building Permits
- County issued Grading Permits
- County issued Clearing Permits
- Municipal Capital Improvement Projects
- Municipal Operations and Maintenance Activities

Currently, these databases are inaccessible through a Geographical Information system (GIS). However, the County has converted the current project databases into the KIVA™ database management software system and geocoded most of the records, thus providing the County with a watershed-based inventory, which includes priority ratings. Included in Appendix 7.1, is the latest inventory obtained through KIVA™. The list includes the project name, address or identification number, numeric watershed designations, and priority rating for each project. This is the first generation tracking and some priority values and projects were not captured. It is important to note that the list is dynamic as are the projects listed. Therefore, the database is subject to weekly changes. As the County refines this database, all priority ratings will be included.

7.5 Threat to Water Quality Prioritization

To establish priorities for construction oversight, the County will prioritize projects based on threat to water quality. Each construction site will be classified as high or medium. The County has chosen a conservative approach that requires a set of minimum BMPs for all non-high priorities, and only uses the medium priority designation; not low priority. In order to evaluate threat to water quality, consideration is given to the following factors:

- Soil erosion potential;
- Site slopes;
- Project size and type;
- Sensitivity of receiving water bodies;
- Proximity to receiving water bodies;
- Non-storm water discharges;
- Project Area; and
- Other Permits.

The priority for each project is included in the corresponding database. Regardless of the rating, each project will have the appropriate BMPs corresponding to the activities undertaken.

7.5.1 High Priority Sites

For the purpose of evaluating BMP implementation, a high priority construction site, at a minimum, is defined as a site meeting either of the following criteria or equivalent criteria:

- The site will include grading greater than 5000 cubic yards; or
- Construction sites with disturbed areas of 5 acres or greater; or

- Construction sites requiring Department of Public Works (DPW) Grading Permit.

7.5.2 Determination of Additional Priorities

The County has chosen not to use the low priority designation, and instead has labeled all non-high priorities as medium priority. Projects that are not high priority based on the volume, area, or permit factors listed above will be prioritized as high or medium based on the consideration of the factors described below. These factors will be periodically reviewed to ensure that priorities continue to reflect the best available data and information. Additional factors will be considered as necessary. In order to establish rating criteria, points are assigned accordingly to each relevant factor. The sum of the points determines the prioritization of the project. The format for rating criteria is shown on Figure 7.1. This process will be used for all County construction activities.

7.5.2.1 Soil Erosion Potential. Soils in San Diego County are generally highly erosive and therefore the threat caused by the erosion potential is ubiquitous for all sites. The evaluation of soil erosion potential is dependent on other factors such as site slopes, vegetative cover, and soil type. Since soil erosion potential will require extensive studies in order to characterize, it was not chosen as a basis for prioritization.

7.5.2.2 Site Slope. Site slope is directly related to the potential for a construction site to discharge pollutants into conveyances or receiving waters. As the average slope of the site increases, the potential for water leaving the site at a high velocity is greater. When evaluating the relationship of site slope to prioritization, the average slope area of the finished slopes will be considered. If the slope is greater than 5 feet and steeper than 3:1 then there is the potential for erosion. Hence, the point assigned is 1. Also, if the slope is greater than 10 feet and steeper than 20:1, then the point assigned is 1 due to erosion potential. Otherwise, the point assigned is zero.

7.5.2.3 Project Size and Type. The amount of the disturbed area of a site is important in determining the priority assigned to a project. The criterion for high priority projects based on size was discussed in section 7.5.1. Projects that require greater than or equal to 1 acre of soil disturbance are assigned a value of 1 point per acre disturbed. Smaller projects are given zero. The type of project is not chosen because the factors pertaining to project type are incorporated in other conditions such as slope and disturbed area.

7.5.2.4 Sensitivity of Receiving Water Bodies. Construction sites within an area with environmentally sensitive water bodies that have the potential to discharge construction related pollutants into the receiving water can pose a threat to water quality.

Environmentally Sensitive water bodies may include but are not limited to all Clean Water Act Section 303(d) impaired water bodies; areas designated as Areas of Special Biological Significance by the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (1994) and amendments); water bodies designated with the RARE beneficial use by the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (1994) and amendments); areas designated as preserves or their equivalent under the Multi Species Conservation Program within the unincorporated County; and any other equivalent environmentally sensitive areas which have been identified by the County.

If the project discharges directly into to a water body that is either 303(d) impaired, a lagoon, ASBS, or RARE, then it is given a value of 7. If the project discharges to a tributary to a water body that is either 303(d) impaired, a lagoon, ASBS, or RARE, then it is assigned a value of 5. Otherwise, the value is 1.

7.5.2.5 Proximity to Receiving Water Bodies. The proximity of a project to a receiving water is a difficult factor to asses because of the conveyance system established in the urbanized areas. The vast network of culverts and lined channels can carry discharges directly into a receiving water even if the project is greater than a mile away. Therefore, this factor is not used as a basis for prioritization.

7.5.2.6 Non-Stormwater Discharges. In evaluating the priority that a site should have during construction activities, no points are assigned based on the types of non-stormwater pollutants that have the potential to be discharged. Although activities and materials that could generate pollutants are commonly found on construction sites, their significance depends on the quantities in place and on how these materials are managed. These materials need to be appropriately managed at all sites.

Moreover, non-stormwater discharges are strictly limited under WPO Sections 67.805 and 67.806, and where applicable by the statewide General Construction Storm Water Permit (Order No. 99-08-DWQ). Potentially harmful non-stormwater discharges are likely to either be prohibited, or to be managed with appropriate BMPs.

7.5.2.7 Project Area. The amount of project area that contributes to a watershed is directly related to the amount of runoff. If 20 percent or more of a watershed is affected by the project, the runoff from the project is likely to be a significant contribution to the total flow in downstream receiving water. Therefore, this condition is given a value of two. Otherwise, the value is zero.

7.5.2.8 Other Permits. Projects that require additional permits such as a 401, 404 or 1601 are indicative of activities adjacent to or in waterways or environmentally sensitive areas. If this is the case, a value of four is given. Otherwise, the value is zero.

Priority Rating

Factors	Value
A. Will project contain a slope: > 5 ft high and steeper than 3:1 (h:v) Then value = 1, otherwise value = 0	_____
>10 ft high and steeper than 20:1 (h:v) Then value = 1, otherwise value = 0.....	_____
B. Total Land Area Disturbed. If >1 acre then value = number of acres disturbed. Otherwise value = 0	_____
C. Discharges to Sensitive Receiving Water. Direct discharge to a 303(d) impaired, lagoon, ASBS, or RARE, then value = 7. Discharge tributary to a 303(d) impaired, lagoon, ASBS, or RARE, then value = 5. Otherwise value = 0	_____
D. Project Area . If > 20% of upstream receiving watershed affected Then value = 2, otherwise value = 0.....	_____
E. Other permit for construction in waterways (i.e. 401, 404, 1601). If yes then value = 4, otherwise value = 0.....	_____
TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E).....	_____

If **Total** $\geq$ 8 then priority is **HIGH**
$\leq$ 7 then priority is **MEDIUM**

PRIORITY RATING _____

Figure 7.1 Priority Rating

7.5.3 Exempted Projects

Certain project types are excluded from stormwater BMPs and BMP documentation. However, exclusion is only granted if all activities associated with the project, will be completely enclosed. These types of projects include:

- Interior remodeling
- Mechanical permit work
- Electrical permit work
- Tenant improvements
- Changes of use within an existing building
- Temporary mobile home and trailer permits and
- Minor permits accessory to an existing building such as patio covers, decks and carports.
- Emergency construction activities required for immediate protection of public health and safety.

These exemptions do not relieve property owners or contractors from preventing any construction-related materials, wastes, spills or residues from entering stormwater conveyance systems.

7.6 BMP Implementation

7.6.1. Implementation Responsibilities

The County regulates a wide array of construction through many different permits and procedures to ensure the public health and safety. Construction activities are undertaken in the departments of Public Works, Planning and Land Use, Parks and Recreation, and General Services. Figure 7.2 below highlights the various types of construction activities associated with the responsible department. General Services focuses on construction engineering and structural plan reviews and services that are generally ministerial. In addition, General Services administers construction projects developed by the Department of Parks and Recreation. The Department of Planning and Land Use manages new construction (and nonconforming and redevelopment projects) at the conceptual stages and generally provides discretionary review. The Department of Public Works focuses on the construction and maintenance of capital facilities. These departments manage the highest volume of construction permitting and inspection responsibilities.

The following positions are responsible for implementing Construction Stormwater Management Program requirements.

7.6.1.1 Department of Public Works (DPW) Capital Improvement Program (CIP). The following responsibilities apply to the DPW for capital improvement projects.

7.6.1.1.1 Construction Engineering Manager

The Construction Engineering Manager is responsible for the implementation of policies, procedures and activities of the CIP construction program. This includes ensuring compliance with all elements of the Permit required to be implemented by the Construction Division.

7.6.1.1.2 Resident Engineer

The Resident Engineer (RE) is the County representative charged with administering construction contracts and responsible for ensuring that stormwater controls are implemented on construction sites. The RE makes decisions regarding the acceptability of material furnished and work performed and exercises contractual authority to direct the contractor. The RE may impose sanctions if the contractor fails to take appropriate actions specified in the contract to correct deficiencies.

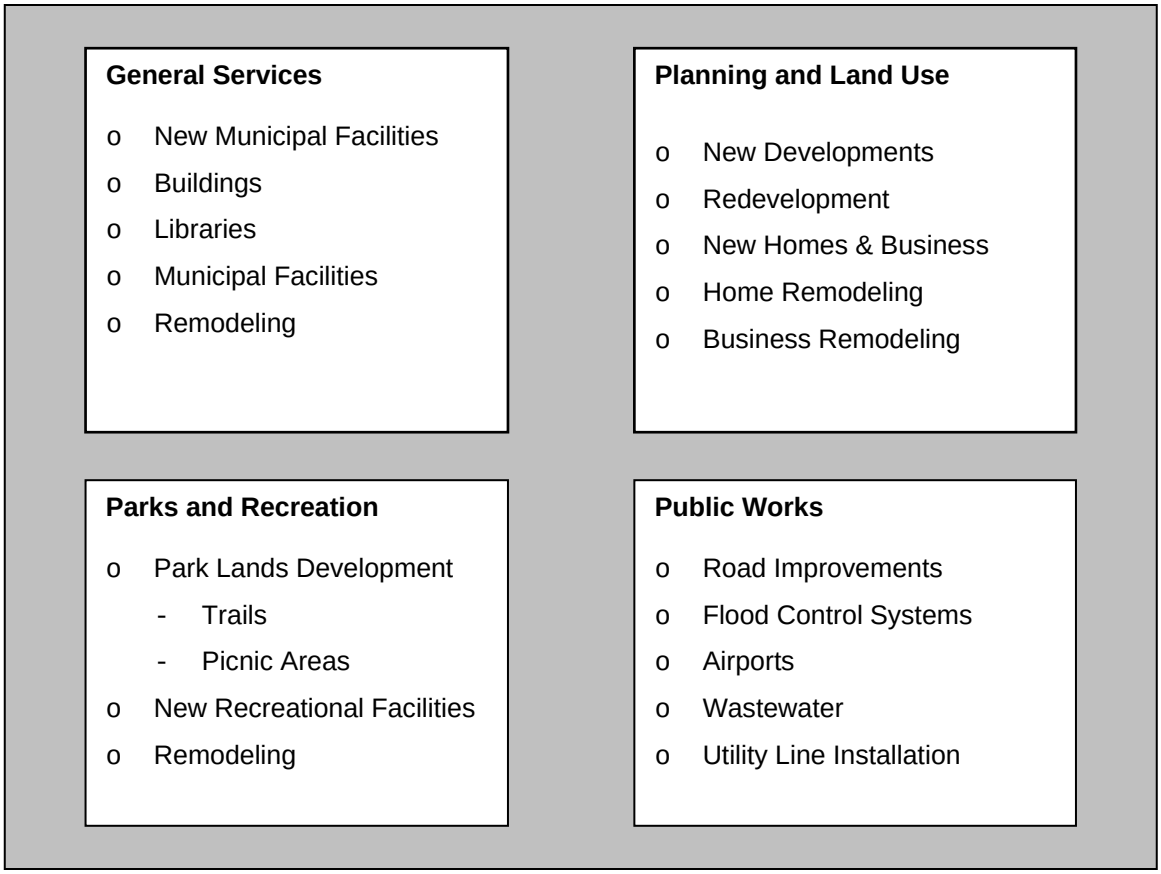

Figure 7.2: County Departments and Associated Construction Projects

The RE reviews and approves the Water Pollution Control Plan (WPCP) or Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and indicates to the contractor any required changes. The RE must approve the WPCP or SWPPP prior to the commencement of soil-disturbing activities. Amendments to the WPCP or SWPPP must also be approved by the RE. The RE periodically inspects the construction site for proper installation and maintenance of BMPs and overall implementation of the approved WPCP or SWPPP. The RE also ensures that the contractor is practicing self-monitoring as required in the contract. The RE is responsible for ensuring annual certification of compliance for projects that require a SWPPP is completed.

Additional duties of the RE include verifying SWPPP or WPCP documentation; inspecting for, reporting, and, under certain circumstances, directing the cleanup and/or removal of illegally dumped material, spills or discharges through illicit connections within the limits of the construction site and forwarding noncompliance reports to the Construction Storm Water Coordinator.

7.6.1.2 General Services Capital Improvement and Major Maintenance Program. The following responsibilities are applicable to the Department of General Services.

7.6.1.2.1 Project Managers

The Project Manager (PM) is responsible for administering construction contracts and responsible for ensuring that storm water controls are implemented on construction sites pertaining to County personnel workspace, vehicle maintenance and storage facilities. The PM makes decisions regarding the work performed and exercises contractual authority to direct the contractor.

7.6.1.2.2 Inspectors

The inspector is the County representative responsible for ensuring that storm water controls are implemented on construction sites. The inspector makes decisions regarding the work performed and exercises authority to direct the contractor.

7.6.1.3 Parks and Recreation. Construction projects pertaining to Parks and Recreation are administered by the General Services Project Manager.

7.6.1.4 Department of Planning and Land Use / Department of Public Works (Non-CIP Projects). Responsibilities applicable both to the DPW land development program and Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU) building division for private construction activities are described below.

7.6.1.4.1 Private Development Construction Engineering Manager (DPW) / Chief Engineer (DPLU)

The Private Development Construction Engineering Manager is responsible for the implementation of the policies, procedures and activities of the DPW land development program. For the DPLU building division, the Chief Engineer ensures compliance with all applicable permit and ordinance requirements by land developers.

7.6.1.4.2 Supervising Engineer

For grading projects subject to a Major Grading Permit (e.g., greater than 5,000 CY), the developer is required to retain the services of a Supervising Engineer (SE). The SE is responsible for assuring that all grading activities comply with County policies and procedures pertaining to the land development program.

7.6.1.4.3 Inspectors

The inspector is the County representative responsible for ensuring that stormwater controls are implemented on private construction sites. The inspector makes decisions regarding the work performed and exercises authority to notify contractor of necessary corrective actions. The inspector may impose sanctions if the contractor fails to take appropriate actions specified in the Land Development permits to correct deficiencies.

Duties of the inspector include assuring the contractor maintains SWPPP or WPCP documentation; inspecting for, reporting, and, under certain circumstances, directing the cleanup and/or removal of illegally dumped material, spills or discharges through illicit connections within the limits of the construction site and forwarding noncompliance reports to the Private Development Construction Engineering Manager. The inspector

also ensures that the contractor is practicing self-monitoring as required in the grading permit.

7.6.1.5 Contractors. On County contracts, the contractor is responsible for carrying out the contract per the plans, specifications and all applicable permits. The contract requires a contractor to develop and implement elements of the construction program subject to the review and approval of the RE or inspector. These activities include preparation, amendments and updates of the SWPPP/WPCP (subject to the approval of the RE or inspector), implementation of the SWPPP/WPCP, inspection and maintenance of construction site BMPs, construction of permanent BMPs and completion of the annual certification for projects requiring an SWPPP. The contractor is responsible for maintaining a current version of the SWPPP on the project site.

On private land development contracts, the contractor is responsible for the above activities under a contract with a developer or landowner.

7.6.2 BMP Standards and Requirements

This section describes BMP standards and requirements applicable to public and private projects in the unincorporated County. In general, specific BMPs are not advocated or required since their proper application is best determined on a case-by-case basis. Rather, the County has established performance standards for their implementation wherever possible. As such, project proponents must individually determine the specific BMPs that will be used to meet these minimum requirements. Where appropriate, the County has established more prescriptive requirements that allow projects to continue to be permitted ministerially (section 7.6.2.4).

7.6.2.1 Affected Projects And Applicable Requirements. SSM part F sets out additional construction-phase requirements and provides guidelines for stormwater management for land disturbance activities. Sections F.1, F.2 and F.3 apply to projects that require or seek a discretionary County permit, and section F.4 applies to projects that are entitled to receive and that seek a ministerial County permit. Subsection F.4.7 applies to land disturbance activities associated with projects that do not require any County permit. All land disturbance activities are also subject to applicable requirements of the WPO, including but not limited to sections 67.807 and 67.817, whether or not a County permit is required or obtained.

Public projects will meet or exceed all standards described herein. Table 7.1 is a matrix of the construction site BMPs that the County will implement, as appropriate, during construction activities. These practices are consistent with the BMPs and control practices required under the State of California NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity. Detailed descriptions and guidance regarding implementation of these BMPs are provided in the Caltrans Storm Water Quality Practice Guidelines, Construction Site BMPs (November 2000).

TABLE 7.1: CONSTRUCTION SITE BMPS FOR TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

	Typical Construction Activities																											
	Demolish Pavement/Structures	Clear and Grub	Construct Access Roads	Grading (inc. cut and fill slopes)	Channel Excavation	Channel Paving	Trenching/ Underground Drainage	Underground Drainage Facility Installation	Drainage Inlet Modification	Utility Trenching	Utility Installation	Subgrade Preparation	Base Paving	AC Paving	Concrete Paving	Saw Cutting	Joint Sealing	Grind/Groove	Structure Excavation	Erect Falsework	Bridge/Structure Construction	Remove Falsework	Striping	Miscellaneous Concrete Work	Sound Walls/Retaining Walls	Planting and Irrigation	Contractor Activities	Treatment BMP Construction
Best Management Practices																												
Temporary Sediment Control																												
Silt Fence	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		X							X		X					X		X
Sandbag Barrier	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		X							X		X					X		X
Straw Bale Barrier	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		X							X		X					X		X
Fiber Rolls	X	X	X	X	X		X			X											X					X		X
Gravel Bag Berm	X	X	X	X	X		X			X											X					X		X
Check Dam	X	X		X	X		X																					X
Desilting Basin	X	X	X	X	X																X					X		X
Sediment Trap	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		X							X		X					X		X
Sediment Basin		X		X	X																X					X		X
Temporary Soil Stabilization																												
Hydraulic Mulch	X	X		X	X																X					X		X
Hydroseeding	X	X		X	X																X					X		X
Soil Binders	X	X		X	X														X		X					X		X
Straw Mulch	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X							X		X					X		X
Geotextiles, Mats/Plastic Covers and Erosion Control Blankets	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X							X		X					X		X
Scheduling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Preservation of Existing Vegetation		X		X			X	X		X									X	X		X			X			
Temporary Concentrated Flow Conveyance Controls																												
Earth Dikes/Drainage Swales & Lined Ditches		X	X	X																	X							

X=BMP may be applicable to activity

TABLE 7.1: CONSTRUCTION SITE BMPS FOR TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

	Typical Construction Activities																											
	Demolish Pavement/Structures	Clear and Grub	Construct Access Roads	Grading (inc. cut and fill slopes)	Channel Excavation	Channel Paving	Trenching/ Underground Drainage	Underground Drainage Facility Installation	Drainage Inlet Modification	Utility Trenching	Utility Installation	Subgrade Preparation	Base Paving	AC Paving	Concrete Paving	Saw Cutting	Joint Sealing	Grind/Groove	Structure Excavation	Erect Falsework	Bridge/Structure Construction	Remove Falsework	Striping	Miscellaneous Concrete Work	Sound Walls/Retaining Walls	Planting and Irrigation	Contractor Activities	Treatment BMP Construction
Best Management Practices (cont.)																												
Outlet Protection/Velocity Dissipation Devices		X	X	X																	X							
Slope Drains				X																	X							
Temporary Stream Crossing			X				X	X		X	X									X	X	X		X				
Clear Water Diversion	X		X		X	X														X	X	X			X			X
Wind Erosion Control		X	X	X	X		X			X		X	X	X	X											X		X
Sediment Tracking Control	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X				X	X	X	X
Street Sweeping and Vacuuming	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X				X	X	X	X
Stabilized Construction Roadway		X	X	X																								
Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash		X	X	X																						X	X	
Waste Management																												
Spill Prevention and Control	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Solid Waste Management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hazardous Waste Management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Contaminated Soil Management	X	X		X			X	X		X	X									X								
Concrete Waste Management	X		X			X		X			X		X		X	X		X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X
Sanitary/Septic Waste Management	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Liquid Waste Management														X		X	X		X		X		X				X	X
Materials Handling																												
Material Delivery, and Storage	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Material Use	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Best Management Practices (cont'd)																												
Vehicle and Equipment Operations																												
Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vehicle and Equipment Fueling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Paving Operations			X			X			X				X	X	X	X	X	X			X							
Stockpile Management	X		X					X		X	X		X	X	X			X										
Water Conservation Practices	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X		X			X		X	X	X

TABLE 7.1: CONSTRUCTION SITE BMPS FOR TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

	Typical Construction Activities																											
	Demolish Pavement/Structures	Clear and Grub	Construct Access Roads	Grading (inc. cut and fill slopes)	Channel Excavation	Channel Paving	Trenching/ Underground Drainage	Underground Drainage Facility Installation	Drainage Inlet Modification	Utility Trenching	Utility Installation	Subgrade Preparation	Base Paving	AC Paving	Concrete Paving	Saw Cutting	Joint Sealing	Grind/Groove	Structure Excavation	Erect Falsework	Bridge/Structure Construction	Remove Falsework	Striping	Miscellaneous Concrete Work	Sound Walls/Retaining Walls	Planting and Irrigation	Contractor Activities	Treatment BMP Construction
Potable Water/Irrigation																												
Dewatering Operations	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								X		X			X	X	X		X
Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge Detection and Reporting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Storm Drain Inlet Protection*	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X								X	X
Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit *		X	X	X																						X		X

X=BMP may be applicable to activity
*** See Section B.4.3**

The individual BMPs designated by an "X" in, as being applicable to a particular typical construction activity, will not necessarily be appropriate for all projects involving the noted activity. For example, not all projects will have on-site vehicle fueling and maintenance operations; however, those that do will be required to conduct those operations in a manner consistent with the intent of the BMP implementation detailed in the Caltrans Storm Water Quality Practice Guidelines, Construction Site BMP (November 2000).

The County will adopt BMPs that are used by Caltrans or other agencies and those that have been proven to meet industry standards. Project and site conditions may allow implementation of enhanced temporary construction pollution management practices that go beyond those set forth in Table 7-1. The County will accept the temporary use of these BMP as long as it is approved by the DPW Stormwater Program Manager. The County expects that the temporary construction management practices identified herein will continue to evolve and improve in their effectiveness in managing the quality of storm water discharges.

If particular minimum BMPs are infeasible at any specific site, the County will implement, or require the implementation of, other equivalent BMPs. The County will also implement or require any additional site specific BMPs as necessary to comply with the Permit, including BMPs which are more stringent than those required under the statewide General Construction Permit.

7.6.2.2 Control to the MEP. All Dischargers engaged in land disturbance activities must install, implement and maintain BMPs to prevent or reduce discharges in storm water from land disturbance activities to the maximum extent practicable [SSM §F.1.2].

7.6.2.3 General Instructions. The following are generally applicable to all land disturbance projects.

7.6.2.3.1 Standard requirements for all dischargers
As per WPO section 67.807(b), the following standard BMP requirements are applicable to all dischargers in the County Urban Area:

- Eroded soils. Prior to the rainy season, Dischargers must remove or secure any significant accumulations of eroded soils from slopes previously disturbed by clearing or grading, if those eroded soils could otherwise enter the stormwater conveyance system or receiving waters during the rainy season.
- Pollution Prevention. Dischargers employing ten or more persons on a full-time basis shall implement those stormwater pollution prevention practices that are generally recognized in that Discharger's industry or business as being effective and economically advantageous.
- Prevention of Illegal Discharges. Illicit connections must be eliminated (even if the connection was established pursuant to a valid permit and was legal at the time it was constructed), and illegal discharge practices eliminated.
- Slopes. Completed slopes that are more than five feet in height, more than 250 square feet in total area, and steeper than 3:1 (run-to-rise) that have been disturbed at any time by clearing, grading, or landscaping, shall be protected from erosion prior to the first rainy season following completion of the slope, and continuously thereafter.
- Storage of Materials and Wastes. All materials and wastes with the potential to pollute urban runoff shall be stored in a manner that either prevents contact with rainfall and stormwater, or contains contaminated runoff for treatment and disposal.

- Use of Materials. All materials with the potential to pollute urban run off (including but not limited to cleaning and maintenance products used outdoors, fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides, etc.) shall be used in accordance with label directions. No such product may be disposed of or rinsed into receiving waters or the stormwater conveyance system.

7.6.2.3.2 County requirements and performance standards for all land disturbance activities

- Land disturbance activities that require a discretionary County permit are subject to the applicable requirements in the WPO and SSM, and to any additional requirements imposed in County permits or Orders. Those additional requirements may implement the WPO or other County ordinances, or may be imposed to reduce or mitigate the environmental impacts of the permitted activity [SSM §F.2.1.1].
- County permits for sites subject to a State General Construction Stormwater Permit shall include a condition requiring compliance with that permit [SSM §F.2.1.2].
- Land disturbance activities that require a discretionary County permit must install maintain and repair the minimum BMPs specified in Part F.3 below, unless permit conditions specify that the discharger may instead rely on specific alternative BMPs proposed by the discharger and approved by the County. Any such alternative BMP must be at least as effective as the BMP the alternative replaces [SSM §F.2.1.3].
- County permits or orders approving or requiring the use of alternative BMPs may take into account any guidance issued pursuant to WPO section 67.804(h), in the manner authorized by that section [SSM §F.2.1.4].
- Dischargers shall identify and implement BMPs to address all potential non-stormwater discharges from the permitted activity [SSM §F.2.1.5].
- Land disturbance activities that require a discretionary County permit must install maintain and repair any additional BMPs required to prevent construction pollutants from contacting storm water to the maximum extent practicable, and to prevent to the maximum extent practicable all products of erosion from moving off site into receiving waters [SSM §F.2.1.6].
- BMPs must be installed in accordance with industry recommended standards (Caltrans or California Stormwater BMP handbooks, etc.) [SSM §F.2.1.7].
- Stormwater discharges from the site may not contain sediments in amounts in excess of the sediments that would have been discharged from the site in an undisturbed condition. Monitoring of turbidity and suspended solids at similar undisturbed sites under similar storm conditions may be used to establish baselines for applying this standard [SSM §F.2.1.8].
- Permit applications shall include details and drawings of the BMPs proposed to be implemented, and any other stormwater-related forms designated by the issuing Department [SSM §F.2.1.9].
- At the time a permit application is submitted, the applicant shall certify that the BMPs proposed to support the permit application will be installed, monitored, maintained or revised as appropriate to ensure continued effectiveness [SSM §F.2.1.10].

7.6.2.3.3 Additional responsibilities

Owners of property where soil-disturbing activities occur may have other responsibilities to the State Water Resources Control Board in addition to those identified in the WPO. Some examples of these include:

- Submittal of a Notice Of Intent (NOI) to the State, preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), continuous updating of the SWPPP to keep it functional and current, and preparation of an annual compliance certification on sites where the disturbed area exceeds 5 acres.
- Responsibility for pre-storm, post-storm, and storm event BMP inspections by qualified person(s) to ensure full compliance with the state permit and implementation of all elements of the SWPPP.
- Sampling and analysis program (under specific conditions) for sedimentation, siltation, turbidity, or pollutants not visually detectable, which could cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives in the receiving water.
- Additional record keeping, pollutant identification, reporting, and maintenance/repair responsibilities.

7.6.2.4 Standards Applicable to Discretionary Permit Activities. Many County soil disturbance permits and approvals (including “major” and “minor” grading permits) are discretionary and allow for site-specific design features to accomplish pollution protection. For these types of permits, the SSM establishes performance standards and provides a menu of available options to allow the project designers to incorporate the BMP features that are most practical and effective for their site.

The application for any of the following discretionary permits or approvals shall be accompanied by plans demonstrating how pollution protection requirements will be met. The permit or approval shall not be approved unless the decision maker determines that the application complies with the requirements of applicable ordinances and the SSM:

- Administrative Permit for Clearing
- Agricultural Exemption
- Lot Line Adjustment
- Final Map Modification
- Grading Plan (including Modification or Renewal)
- Improvement Plan (including Modification)
- Landscape Plan
- Major Use Permit (including Modification, Minor Deviation, or Extension)
- Minor Use Permit (including Modification, Minor Deviation, or Extension)
- Parcel Map Modification
- Reclamation Plan
- Site Plan (including Amendment)
- Solid Waste Facility Permit
- Tentative Map (including Resolution Amendment or Time Extension)

- Tentative Parcel Map
- Variance
- Watercourse Permit

7.6.2.4.1 Erosion control

The Property Owner must implement the following minimum Physical Stabilization BMPs or Vegetation Stabilization BMPs, or both, to prevent erosion from exposed slopes. All slopes and disturbed flat areas must be stabilized and protected, including areas disturbed by clearing operations. The County will not accept: tracking, mulch, wood chips, hydroseeding without watering, jute matting or jute netting as a means to protect exposed slopes from erosion, but such measures may be used to protect disturbed soil areas that are flat and level (less than 5% slope).

- Physical Stabilization through use of geotextiles, mats, fiber rolls, Bonded Fiber Matrix or Stabilized Fiber Matrix, or other material approved by the County for stabilizing slopes, or Vegetation Stabilization using hydroseed or acceptable landscaping may be used only May 1 to August 15. Vegetation proposed to stabilize slopes must be installed by August 15, watered, and established prior to October 1. The property owner shall show on the plan a contingency physical BMP to be installed by October 1 if hydroseed establishment does not occur by that date. If landscaping is proposed, erosion control measures must also be used while landscaping is being established. Established vegetation shall have a subsurface mat of intertwined mature roots with a uniform vegetative coverage of 70 percent of the natural vegetative coverage or more on all disturbed areas [SSM §F.3.1.1].
- All manufactured slopes and cleared slopes of 3:1 (horizontal to vertical) and steeper are to be protected with a BMP approved by the County of San Diego, as described in SSM subsection F.3.1.1. During the rainy season cleared slopes flatter than 3 to 1 must still be protected from erosion using either an approved BMP or by using hydromulch with a Guar, straw mulch, Gypsum or similar binder. Flat areas of less than 5% (like building pads, parking areas, leach fields) shall have 100% protection using geotextiles, mats, or other material approved by the County for stabilizing slopes, or using tracking and soil stabilizers/binders, temporary seeding, mulch/wood chips, or jute matting. The County may reduce this requirement for flat areas and the below requirement, provided full sediment control is provided through constructed and maintained desiltation basins at all project discharge points. Stabilized Fiber Matrix may be used on slopes that are not steeper than 2 to 1 (horizontal to vertical). During the non-rainy season flat areas of less than 5% may be protected by rolled plastic as part of a weather-triggered action plan until the structure's roof has been completed [SSM §F.3.1.2].
- Areas of graded pads that must remain unobstructed to allow ongoing construction may be protected by rolled plastic as part of a weather-triggered action plan until the structure's roof has been completed. The remainder of the pad area must continue to be protected using erosion control measures identified above or use of a desilting basin [SSM §F.3.1.3].
- Unpaved roads and traveled ways within contractor's onsite yards are exempt from the 100% protection requirement but shall be protected with gravel bag chevrons or an alternative equally effective BMP [SSM §F.3.1.4].

7.6.2.4.2 Sediment control

Dischargers must provide protection of the grading site perimeter, all environmentally sensitive areas and all watercourses and at all operational internal inlets to the storm drain system at all times; through the use of filtration devices, silt fencing, straw, coconut fiber or wood fiber-rolls, gravel bag barriers, and gravel inlet filters; and capture of sediment and dust through the use of storm-drain inlet protection and construction road stabilization [SSM §F.3.2.1].

7.6.2.4.3 Offsite sediment control

Dischargers must eliminate off-site sediment tracking through use of stabilized construction entrances / exits and sweeping [SSM §F.3.3.1].

7.6.2.4.4 Velocity reduction

Dischargers must provide velocity reduction for all runoff leaving the site, and onsite runoff that could cause erosion, through appropriate outlet protection. Velocity reduction BMPs shall be designed and constructed for the precipitation intensity from the 10-year, 6-hour rain event. Runoff shall be calculated using Q=C x I x A where Q is the discharge rate measured in cubic feet per second; C is the runoff coefficient; I is the precipitation intensity for the 10-year, 6-hour rain event; and A is the area draining into the sediment basin in acres [SSM §F.3.4.1].

7.6.2.4.5 Materials management

Waste handling and material storage shall be designated and waste-handling methods identified. Methods for handling; Solid waste, Sanitary waste, Concrete waste, Hazardous waste shall be shown. Material storage methods proposed, including storage of emergency BMP materials, shall be implements [SSM §F.3.5.1].

7.6.2.4.6 Structural BMP sizing

If a project chooses to rely on desiltation basins for treatment purposes, the following shall apply:

At a minimum, all desiltation basins shall be designed by a registered civil engineer and be sized to either:

- Have at least a capacity equivalent to 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained,

Or

- Be designed using the standard equation: As=1.2Q/Vs. As is the minimum surface area for trapping soil particles of a certain size; Vs is the settling velocity of the design particle size chosen; Q=C x I x A where Q is the discharge rate measured in cubic feet per second; C is the runoff coefficient; I is the precipitation intensity for the 10-year, 6-hour rain event and A is the area draining into the sediment basin in acres. The design particle size shall be the smallest soil grain size determined by wet sieve analysis, or the fine silt sized (0.01mm) particle, and the Vs used shall be 100 percent of the calculated settling velocity.

An authorized Enforcement Official may provide additional guidance for desiltation basins, including standardized design and inspection details for minor project by preparing, circulating for public comment, and publishing a guidance document [SSM §F.3.6.1].

The length of any basin, as measured from inlet to outlet, shall be more than twice the width whenever practical; the depth must not be less than three feet nor greater than five feet for safety reasons and maximum efficiency. The basin(s) shall be located on the site where it can be maintained on a year-round basis, and have a means for dewatering by no later than 5 calendar days following a storm event. Basins should be fenced if safety (worker or public) is a concern, and shall be maintained at least once before the start of the rainy season (October 1) and as needed to retain a minimum of two feet of capacity at all times [SSM §F.3.6.2].

7.6.2.4.7 Plan notes

Discretionary grading plans shall contain advisory notes concerning erosion and sediment protection to the satisfaction of the Director of the County Department issuing the permit. The Director shall prepare, circulate for public comment, disseminate and maintain guidance documents to provide additional information, specific working, and guidance concerning these required plan notes. The notes shall be shown on erosion control plans or the erosion control portion of grading plans, and the Plans shall include details and drawings of the erosion control methods [SSM §F.3.7.1].

7.6.2.5 Standards Applicable To Ministerial Permit Activities And To Grading That Does Not Require A Permit. Land development and redevelopment projects that do not require a permit or that can be issued ministerial permits, and which satisfy the requirements of SSM part F.4, are not subject to the requirements in SSM parts F.1 through F.3.

Ministerial projects must meet the other applicable requirements in the Ordinance including the design requirements set out in SSM part G.9.

The application for any of the following ministerial permits or approvals shall be accompanied by plans demonstrating how the specifically applicable requirements, if any, set out below will be met, and the permit or approval shall not be approved unless the decision maker determines that the application complies with those requirements.

- Building Permit (not minor grading)
- Construction Right of Way Permit
- Encroachment Permit
- Excavation Permit
- On-Site Waste Water System Permit
- Underground Tank Permit
- Well Permit

Applications for any of the above ministerial permits shall include such stormwater-related forms as the issuing Authorized Enforcement Official shall designate, in addition to the details and drawings required as part of the permit application process.

7.6.2.5.1 Building permit – Residential new construction, additions, and accessory structures

To receive a permit as of right (a ministerial permit) a residential new construction, addition or accessory structure project requiring a building permit must meet the requirements set out in this subsection. The application and plans for the permit must include details showing how these requirements will be met. If the project cannot meet these requirements, the project proponent may choose to treat their project as a discretionary project using the performance criteria/BMP Menu method through the voluntary use of a Site Plan, however this alternative may require additional CEQA review.

- Dischargers must select and implement at least one BMP in each of the following areas, from the associated BMPs : graded slope erosion control, flat area erosion control, runoff velocity control; sediment control; and offsite tracking of sediment. For example, for sediment control from disturbed areas, silt fence, straw waddles or wattles, gravel bags berms, storm drain inlet protection, or a desilting basin may be selected. The selected BMP or BMP must be deployed to protect all areas that have been disturbed incidental to construction, including parking and material delivery areas and trash and material stockpiling areas [SSM §F.4.1.1].
- Areas for material storage shall be either under roof or be able to be covered with plastic or tarp prior to a rain event. In either case, sediment control silt fencing or straw waddles shall be placed around the full perimeter of the storage area [SSM §F.4.1.2].
- All containers shall be elevated to protect against contact with stormwater runoff [SSM §F.4.1.3].
- Project schedules shall be provided showing quantity and dates for delivery so as to minimize waste and long-term storage on site [SSM §F.4.1.4].
- A designated disposal area for construction wastes or stockpiles must be present on site. Wastes and stockpiles must either be containerized or completely surrounded by silt fence, straw wattles or gravel bags and able to be covered with plastic or tarp prior to a rain event [SSM §F.4.1.5].
- The applicant shall provide information concerning the cleanup responsibilities for the site and the frequency that cleanup will occur. The frequency shall be not less than weekly and immediately before any predicted rain event [SSM §F.4.1.6].
- Areas where vehicle traffic is planned shall be restricted to existing vehicle use areas on the site, or shall be treated as “new construction” and be covered with gravel to protect against off-site tracking of sediment and mud [SSM §F.4.1.7].
- The applicant shall designate one individual who will serve as the stormwater protection contact for the permit, along with their address, phone number, cellular phone number and fax number [SSM §F.4.1.8].
- At the time a permit application is submited the applicant shall provide written acknowledgement from the owner that any and all stormwater protection measures previously installed on the site shall be protected and maintained during the construction [SSM §F.4.1.9].
- Any minor slopes created incidental to construction and not subject to a major or minor grading permit shall be protected by covering with plastic or tarp prior to a rain event, and shall have vegetative cover reestablished within 180 days of completion of the slope and prior to final building approval [SSM §F.4.1.10].

7.6.2.5.2 Building permit – Residential multi-family construction

To receive a permit as of right (a ministerial permit) a residential multi-family construction project requiring a building permit must meet the requirements set out in this subsection. The application and plans for the permit must include details showing how these requirements will be met. If the project cannot meet these requirements, the project proponent may choose to treat their project as a discretionary project using the performance criteria/BMP Menu method through the voluntary use of a Site Plan, however this alternative may require additional CEQA review.

- All of the above Residential Building permit conditions (SSM §4.1.1 through 4.1.10) must be met [SSM §F.4.2.1].
- Any area planned for use as a de-silting basin shall be completely fenced to prevent unauthorized entry [SSM §F.4.2.2].

7.6.2.5.3 Building permit – Commercial or industrial new construction or addition

To receive a permit as of right (a ministerial permit) a commercial or industrial new construction or addition project requiring a building permit must meet the requirements set out in this subsection. The application and plans for the permit must include details showing how these requirements will be met. If the project cannot meet these requirements, the project proponent may choose to treat their project as a discretionary project using the performance criteria/BMP Menu method through the voluntary use of a Site Plan, however this alternative may require additional CEQA review.

- All of the above Residential Building permit conditions (F.4.1.1 through F.4.1.10) must be met [SSM §F.4.3.1].
- Any area planned for use as a de-silting basin shall be completely fenced to prevent unauthorized entry [SSM §F.4.3.2].
- Designation of one individual who will serve as the stormwater protection contact for the permit, along with their address, phone number, cellular phone number and fax number; along with the name, phone, and address of any site manager [SSM §F.4.3.3].

7.6.2.5.4 Right-of-way permit

To receive a permit as of right (a ministerial permit) a right of way project requiring a building permit must meet the requirements set out in this subsection. If a project cannot meet these requirements, the project proponent may choose to treat their project as a discretionary project using the performance criteria/BMP Menu method through the voluntary use of a Site Plan, however this alternative may require additional CEQA review.

- Silt fence, straw waddles, or gravel bags berms shall be used to protect areas that have been disturbed incidental to construction. These areas shall include parking and material delivery areas, and material stockpiling areas, and have provisions for dealing with unexpected areas of soil disturbance [SSM §F.4.4.1].
- Areas for material storage shall be either under roof or be able to be covered with plastic or tarp prior to a rain event [SSM §F.4.4.2].

- All containers shall be elevated to protect against contact with stormwater runoff [SSM §F.4.4.3].
- Project schedules shall be provided showing quantity and dates for delivery so as to minimize waste and long-term storage on site [SSM §F.4.4.4].
- A designated disposal area for construction wastes or stockpiles, that is either containerized or completely surrounded by silt fence, straw wattles or gravel bags and able to be covered with plastic or tarp prior to a rain event [SSM §F.4.4.5].
- Information concerning the cleanup responsibilities for the site and the frequency that cleanup will occur. The frequency shall be not less than weekly and immediately before any predicted rain event [SSM §F.4.4.6].
- Areas where vehicle traffic is planned shall be restricted to existing vehicle use areas on the site, or be covered with gravel to protect against off-site tracking of sediment and mud [SSM §F.4.4.7].
- Designation of one individual who will serve as the stormwater protection contact for the permit, along with their address, phone number, cellular phone number and fax number; along with the name, phone, and address of any construction site manager (if different person) [SSM §F.4.4.8].
- Current drainage flows shall be shown on a site plan and shall not be negatively impacted by any permitted activities [SSM §F.4.4.9].
- Any minor slopes created incidental to construction and not covered by a major or minor grading permit shall be protected by covering with plastic or tarp prior to a rain event, and shall have vegetative cover reestablished within 180 days and prior to final building approval [SSM §F.4.4.10].

7.6.2.5.5 On-site wastewater disposal system permit

To receive a permit as of right (a ministerial permit) an on-site wastewater disposal system project must meet the requirements set out in this subsection. If a project cannot meet these requirements, the project proponent may choose to treat their project as a discretionary project using the performance criteria/BMP Menu method through the voluntary use of a Site Plan, however this alternative may require additional CEQA review.

- Adequate perimeter protection BMPs must be installed and maintained. The perimeter of the cleared/graded area must be protected to prevent the discharge of stormwater pollutants. At lease one of the following BMPs must be installed: Silt Fence; Straw Wattles; and/or Gravel Bags [SSM §F.4.5.1].
- Adequate BMPs to control off site sediment tracking must be installed and maintained. These BMPs include stabilized construction entrances/exits and construction road stabilization [SSM §F.4.5.2]
- Deployment of physical or vegetation erosion control BMPs must commence as soon as construction in cleared or graded areas is completed. For graded slopes at least one of the following BMPs must be installed and maintained: Vegetation Stabilization (Planting); Hydraulic Stabilization (Hydro-seeding); Bonded Fiber Matrix; Physical Stabilization (Fiber rolls, geo-textile blankets or fabrics). For flat areas (slopes <5%) at least one of the following BMPs must be installed and maintained: Mulch; Straw; Wood Chips; Soil Applications; Vegetation Stabilization (Planting); Hydraulic Stabilization (Hydro-seeding); Bonded Fiber Matrix; Physical Stabilization (Fiber rolls, geo-textile blankets or fabrics).

- When Planting or Hydroseeding are selected for erosion control, the vegetative cover must be planted by August 15th and watered as necessary to ensure that cover is established by October 1st. If in the opinion of the County Official the vegetative cover is not established by October 1st, additional hydraulic or physical erosion control BMPs will be required [SSM §F.4.5.3].
- Areas that had been previously protected from erosion using physical stabilization or established vegetation stabilization BMPs prior to the installation of the on-site waste water sewage disposal system, must be repaired as soon as the installation is complete [SSM §F.4.5.4].
- The area that can be cleared or graded and left exposed at one time is limited to the area that can be adequately protected within 48 hours of a predicted storm event [SSM §F.4.5.5].
- Areas for material storage shall be either under roof or be able to be covered with plastic or tarp prior to a rain event [SSM §F.4.5.6].
- All containers containing material or waste shall be elevated to protect against contact with stormwater runoff [SSM §F.4.5.7].
- Waste materials must be properly managed to prevent discharge into stormwater. Each of the following BMPs shall be implemented and maintained if the waste is present on site: Concrete Waste Management; Solid Waste Management; Sanitary Waste Management; Hazardous Waste Management [SSM §F.4.5.8].

7.6.2.5.6 Underground storage tank permit

To receive a permit as of right (a ministerial permit) an underground storage tank permit project (i.e., any project that requires a permit permits for the installation, removal, repair or modification of an underground storage tank system containing hazardous materials or wastes) must meet the requirements set out in this subsection. If a project cannot meet these requirements, the project proponent may choose to treat their project as a discretionary project using the performance criteria/BMP Menu method through the voluntary use of a Site Plan, however this alternative may require additional CEQA review.

- Adequate perimeter protection BMPs must be installed and maintained. The perimeter of the cleared/graded area must be protected to prevent the discharge of stormwater pollutants. At lease one of the following BMPs must be installed: Silt Fence; Straw Wattles; and/or Gravel Bags [SSM §F.4.6.1].
- Adequate BMPs to control off site sediment tracking must be installed and maintained. These BMPs include stabilized construction entrances/exits and construction road stabilization [SSM §F.4.6.2].
- Areas for material storage shall be either under roof or be able to be covered with plastic or tarp prior to a rain event [SSM §F.4.6.3].
- All containers containing material or waste shall be elevated to protect against contact with stormwater runoff [SSM §F.4.6.4].
- Waste materials must be properly managed to prevent discharge into stormwater. Each of the following BMPs shall be implemented and maintained if the waste is present on site: Concrete Waste Management; Solid Waste Management; Sanitary Waste Management; Hazardous Waste Management [SSM §F.4.6.5].

- All contaminated or potentially contaminated soil must be managed to prevent it from being discharged into a stormwater conveyance or receiving water. All contaminated soil must be placed on an impervious surface, bermed and completely covered with plastic sheeting [SSM §F.4.6.6].
- All storm drain inlets on site must be either sealed with an impervious material during construction activities or protected using inlet protection BMPs [SSM §F.4.6.7].
- Any minor slopes created incidental to construction and not covered by a major r minor grading permit shall be protected by covering with plastic or tarp prior to a rain event, and shall have vegetative cover reestablished within 180 days and prior to final building approval [SSM §F.4.6.8].

7.6.2.5.7 Permit-exempt grading

Dischargers conducting grading activities that do not require a County permit or other approval (and which are not part of larger project that requires such approval) must select and implement at least one BMP in each of the following areas, from the associated BMPs: graded slope erosion control, flat area erosion control, runoff velocity control; sediment control; and offsite tracking of sediment [SSM §F.4.7.1].

7.6.3 Exempt and conditionally exempt non-stormwater discharges

This section describes the County program for controlling pollutants from permitted non-storm water discharges stemming from construction sites. Spill prevention, waste management and other practices listed on Table 7-1, will be implemented to ensure that these discharges remain uncontaminated.

As stated in the WPO section 67.806, discharges exempted from discharge prohibition include the following:

(a) Separately Permitted Discharges. Stormwater discharges regulated under a valid facility-specific NPDES permit or facility–specific RWQCB Waste Discharge Requirements permit, or under a general NPDES permit (including the State General Construction Stormwater Permit), are exempt from discharge prohibitions established by this Ordinance, provided compliance with all relevant permit conditions is maintained to the satisfaction of the RWQCB. Except as provided in subsection 67.804(c), these discharges are not otherwise exempted from this Ordinance.

(b) Categorically Allowed Discharges Subject to Section 67.807. The following categories of non-stormwater discharges are exempt from discharge prohibitions established by this Ordinance, but Dischargers must install, implement and maintain the applicable BMPs set out in section 67.807 of this Ordinance, and any applicable BMPs specified in the Stormwater Standards Manual:

- discharges from potable water sources other than water main breaks;
- diverted stream flows (provided required permits are obtained);
- flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- foundation drains (not including active groundwater dewatering systems);
- irrigation water including recycled water used for irrigation;

- landscape irrigation;
- lawn watering;
- rising ground water;
- swimming pool discharges (if dechlorinated to less than one PPM chlorine);
- uncontaminated ground water infiltration to storm drains;
- uncontaminated pumped ground water;
- water from crawl space pumps; and
- water from footing drains (not including active groundwater dewatering systems).

(c) Exemptions to Protect Public Health and Safety. Discharges determined by any Authorized Enforcement Official or by Authorized Enforcement Staff to be necessary to protect public health and safety are exempt from discharge prohibitions established by this Ordinance, provided any conditions on such discharges imposed by the Authorized Enforcement Official Authorized Enforcement Staff are satisfied. In emergency circumstances, the determination of an Authorized Enforcement Official or Authorized Enforcement Staff that a discharge is necessary may initially be oral but must be promptly confirmed in writing by an Authorized Enforcement Official or by Authorized Enforcement Staff. In non-emergency situations, a prior written determination is required to exempt a discharge.

(d) Exemptions Not Absolute. Any discharge category described in subsection (b) above that is a significant source of pollutant to waters of the United States shall be prohibited from entering the stormwater conveyance system, or shall be subjected to a requirement to implement additional BMPs to reduce pollutants in that discharge to the MEP. Such prohibitions shall be effective on a schedule specified by an Authorized Enforcement Official in a written notice to the Discharger. That schedule may take into account the nature and severity of any effects caused by the discharge; and the time required to design, engineer, fund, procure, construct and make appropriate BMPs operational.

7.7 Inspection of Construction Sites

The County inspection program for both County and private development sites reviews projects for compliance with applicable ordinances, permits (building, grading, stormwater, etc.) and the Permit. Inspections are conducted to ensure that contractors, property owners, and developers implement an effective combination of BMPs to meet the minimum water quality protection requirements based upon the sites threat to water quality prioritization.

7.7.1 Inspection Procedures

Both public and private construction projects shall be regularly inspected by the Supervising Engineer on private projects, municipal inspectors, or other County contract staff with enforcement authority to verify that the construction activities are being performed in accordance with the project plans, building and grading permits, and applicable codes, special provisions, regulations and ordinances. If the inspected site does not meet the County minimum water quality protection requirements or there is a discharge related to construction activities, County inspectors will direct compliance and conduct follow-up inspections as necessary to confirm that compliance is attained. Additional inspections will be conducted as project scope dictates the need for modified and/or additional BMPs.

The inspector utilizes the following framework when conducting an inspection:

a. Review project proponents self-inspection checklist to determine whether minimum self-inspections have been performed;

b. Review the site erosion control and BMP implementation plans and determine whether they are being properly implemented;

c. Determine if BMPs are being used in accordance with manufacture's recommendations, industry recommended standards and approved plans;

d. Determine whether BMPs are effectively being implemented and maintained properly; and

e. Determine whether owner/developer / contractor are making appropriate adjustment when ineffective BMPs are found.

If BMPs are either lacking or being implemented improperly, the inspector will require remediation within a reasonable time frame.

For projects subject to the State General Construction Permit, the Regional Water Quality Control Board is responsible for verifying and enforcing requirements of the General Construction Permit. When County inspections are conducted at sites covered by the General Construction Permit, the inspector will document observations of potential violations and require appropriate remedial actions. The County will notify the Regional Board of the noncompliance in accordance with Permit section R.1 and Appendix C, section B.6 if the noncompliance meets the County's criteria of posing a threat to human or environmental health.

7.7.1.1 Grading Inspection for Best Management Practices. Both public and private construction inspection personnel will perform the following tasks in addition to all normal inspections:

7.7.1.1.1 Initial BMP inspection

This inspection shall occur after the area to be graded is brushed or cleared, but prior to the start of grading operations. The following stormwater items are required to pass this inspection:

- Perimeter Sediment Control BMPs and Offsite Sediment Control BMPs shall be installed as per the approved grading plan.
- For weather-triggered BMP action plans, 125% of all needed BMP materials shall be stored onsite to allow full deployment and installation within 48 hours or less.
- Required fencing installed along or around any environmentally sensitive areas.

7.7.1.1.2 Ongoing and rough grade inspections

The following stormwater items are required to pass inspections:

- All items from the initial BMP inspection shall be in place.

- Erosion Control BMPs shall be installed as soon as the finished slopes and flat areas are complete, or when slopes and flat areas have not been actively graded for 10 workdays. From May 1st to August 15th vegetation stabilization may be installed. If vegetation stabilization is used, a slope irrigation system shall be in place and operable. If the vegetation is not established by October 1, then additional physical or hydraulic erosion control BMPs are also required.
- Flat area protection may be waived if site discharges through a properly designed desiltation basin(s).
- No rills or gullies larger than 3" wide or deep shall be allowed, and must be repaired as soon as it is safe to do so.
- All BMPs shall be maintained in proper working condition.
- The SWPPP or Site Erosion Control Plan shall reflect current site conditions and deployment of BMPs.
- No construction runoff will discharge into a stormwater conveyances or receiving waters.

7.7.1.1.3 Final Grade Inspection

The following stormwater items are required to pass this inspection:

- All BMPs shall be in place and in proper working condition.
- No rills or gullies larger than 3" wide or deep shall be present.
- Vegetation shall be established on all manufactured slopes greater than 3 feet in height and slopes less than 3 feet must be protected through either vegetation or other approved erosion control BMP. Special cases where lack of vegetation establishment is the sole reason occupancy is being withheld are to be presented to the DPW Manager responsible for inspection activities.
- Flat areas shall be protected by either vegetation or other approved BMP unless site discharges through a properly designed desiltation basin(s).
- No construction runoff will discharge into a stormwater conveyances or receiving waters.

7.7.2 Inspection Frequencies

7.7.2.1. Inspection Frequencies for Capital Improvement Projects and other County Administered Projects. The construction site BMPs deployed on construction sites will be regularly inspected. Improperly installed or damaged BMPs will be corrected immediately, or by a later date and time if requested by the contractor and approved by the County in writing, but not later than the onset of subsequent rain events. Inspections of the construction site for construction site BMPs are conducted as follows:

- Prior to a forecast storm;
- After a rain event that causes runoff from the construction site; and
- For projects requiring a SWPPP, at 24-hour intervals during extended rain events; and
- As specified in the project Special Provisions; or
- As specified in the County permits.

At a minimum each site that is determined to be High priority will be inspected on a weekly basis during active grading (200cy per week) and Medium priority projects shall be inspected at least twice during the rainy season. During the dry season, at a minimum, High priority projects will be inspected at least once a month and Medium priority projects will be inspected at least once. The County re-evaluates inspection frequencies on a regular basis, particularly when grading activities are being conducted during the rainy season. The need for additional inspections may vary depending upon several factors including:

- Site conditions;
- Previous violations;
- History of contractor's past performance; and
- Weather patterns.

7.7.2.1. Inspection Frequencies for Permitted Projects

1. County inspectors will conduct at least monthly inspections of all active Construction Projects during the rainy season (October 1 to April 30). If a construction project has been designated as "high priority" site and active grading is in progress (200cy per week) or if discharges have occurred, the County will inspect to weekly.

2. Supervised grading projects (per Grading Ordinance) will have additional inspections by the private civil engineer supervising the grading. In addition to general supervision and coordinating all field surveys and setting of grade stakes in conformance with the plans, sufficient site inspections will be made during grading operations to allow the civil engineer to file reports with the County as follows:

    - Weekly during all times when grading operations are active on the site;
    - Monthly at all other times, and at any time when requested in writing to do so by the County.

    Reports shall include information concerning project BMPs and discharges. County inspection staff shall review all such reports as soon as they are received to identify any issues of non-compliance. County inspectors shall conduct at least monthly inspections to confirm that the reports reflect current site conditions.

3. If a County inspector observes non-compliance at a project, they will take immediate action. Cases of minor deficiencies in BMP installation or operation will be documented with a Notice to Comply (NTC) or an Administrative Citation Warning along with a reasonable compliance date as determined by the inspector. Serious BMP deficiencies, discharges and failure to correct minor BMP deficiencies will be documented with a Notice of Violation (NOV) or an Administrative Citation. The inspector is encouraged to contact his or her supervisor by telephone if there are questions as to whether to issue a NTC, NOV, or Administration Citation. The inspector will notify their supervisor immediately of any documented discharges or serious erosion problems. Copies of the NTC, NOV or Administrative Citation will be left with the person in charge of the site. The inspector will complete a written inspection report within 2 working days of the incidence of noncompliance, and shall include evidence such as notes, photographs, and log sheets for use in any enforcement action. The inspector will conduct follow-up

inspections to ensure that the deviations are either corrected or additional compliance actions are taken.

The inspector's supervisor will review all NOVs and Administrative Citations and determine if further actions are warranted including issuance of a Notice to Stop Work. The supervisor shall contact the Department of Environmental Health (DEH) for any documented discharges or serious erosion problems. DEH will make the determination to inform the RWQCB (as warranted) of such violations.

4. The County re-evaluates inspection frequencies on a regular basis, particularly when grading activities are being conducted during the rainy season. The need for additional inspections may vary depending upon several factors including:

    - Site conditions;
    - Previous violations;
    - History of developer's past performance; and
    - Weather patterns.

7.7.3 Developer / Contractor Self-Inspection Requirements

Construction is a dynamic operation where changes are expected. BMPs for construction sites are usually temporary measures that require frequent maintenance to maintain their effectiveness and may require relocation, revision and re-installation, particularly as project grading progresses. Therefore, developer/construction self-inspections are required on a year round basis.

There are four primary purposes of the self-inspections conducted by developers, owners and contractors:

- To ensure that the owners/developers/contractors take full responsibility for storm water pollution caused by their activities;
- To ensure that BMPs are properly implemented and functioning effectively;
- To identify maintenance (e.g., sediment removal) and repair needs;
- To ensure that the project proponents implement their stormwater management plans.

When requested, self-inspection forms will be required to be submitted to County inspectors for their review.

Owners, developers and/or contractors of projects subject to the State General Construction Permit are required to perform self-inspections. In addition, self-inspections are required for high priority projects. At a minimum, a self-inspection checklist, noting date, time, conditions and inspection date, must be kept on-site and made available for inspection, if requested. Self-inspections must be performed in accordance with the inspection frequencies mentioned above. More frequent inspections to ensure that project proponents are maintaining BMPs in good condition could be required but will determined on a case-by-case basis.

7.8 Enforcement of Construction Sites

For County administered and permitted construction projects, the County's inspectors and/or other County staff will conduct enforcement of stormwater pollution prevention requirements. The inspectors, in accordance with the County's procedures for recording violations, will document violations observed. Depending on the severity of the violation, enforcement can range from a written warning to large fines; stop work notices; or contract payment penalties. The County's enforcement program is designed to accomplish the following goals:

- To educate the regulated community;
- To promote compliance of the laws and regulations within the regulated community;
- To return violators to compliance in a timely manner;
- To initiate and conclude enforcement activities in a timely manner;
- To penalize violators, as appropriate, and to deprive violators of any significant benefit gained from violations;
- To prevent any business from having an unfair business advantage through non-compliance;
- To treat similar facility owners and operators equally and consistently with regard to the same types of violations.

County inspectors will conduct follow-up inspections to determine if corrective actions have been taken in accordance with the County's ordinances and minimum BMP requirements. Escalating enforcement steps, leading up to the issuance of stop work orders and providing flexibility for the inspectors to establish appropriate compliance time frames on a case-by-case basis, will be used as needed to ensure compliance.

If a County inspector observes a significant and/or immediate threat to water quality, action will be taken to require the developer/contractor to immediately cease the discharge. The threat to water quality shall be assessed by inspectors for runoff from a construction site that will not be reasonably controlled by the protective measures in place or if a failure of BMPs is resulting in the release of sediments or other pollutants to a degree that may be substantially degrading to water quality. The typical progressive enforcement steps that apply to the inspection enforcement program are:

- Written warnings; Notice if Violations with financial penalties as appropriate
- Enforcement of contracts (Municipal projects);
- Stop work orders;
- Denial or revocation of permits (private construction projects) and/or
- Civil and or criminal Court Actions.

A discussion of these measures is provided below. These are just some of the tools that may be used to enforce the County's permit and ordinance requirements.

7.8.1 Enforcement on CIP and Other County Administered Projects

The following measures are utilized by the County to enforce stormwater pollution prevention requirements on CIP and other County administered projects:

7.8.1.1 Written Warnings. A common initial method of requesting corrective action and enforcing compliance is a written warning from the County's inspector to the contractor. Written warnings are often sufficient to achieve correction of the violation, often while the inspector is present at the construction site. The inspector will notify the contractor of the violation, and document the violation and the notification in the inspection file. A specific time frame for correcting the problem and a follow-up inspection date will be documented by the inspector. In judging the degree of severity, the inspector will also take into account any history of similar or repeated violations by the same contractor at this or other sites.

7.8.1.2 Enforcement of Contracts. If a contractor or developer is performing construction work for the County, then the County can use the provisions within the contract for enforcement of non-compliance. Special provisions within the construction contracts gives the County the right to refuse payment, stop work (without time penalties) or revocation of contracts if the contractors performing the construction activities do not comply with appropriate Permits, laws, regulations and ordinances.

7.8.1.3 Civil and Criminal Court Actions. As a final resort, the County may use Civil and or Criminal court actions under the State Porter Cologne Water Quality Act or the Federal Clean Water Act, which may result in significant fines levied upon the non-compliant responsible parties.

7.8.2 Enforcement on Permitted Projects

The following measures are utilized by the County to enforce stormwater pollution prevention requirements on permitted projects:

7.8.2.1 Written Warnings. A common initial method of requesting corrective action and enforcing compliance is a written warning as a Notice to Comply (NTC) or Administrative Citation Warning from the County's inspector to the private contractor/owner. Written warnings are often sufficient to achieve correction of the violation, often while the inspector is present at the construction site. The inspector will notify the owner, developer or contractor of the violation, and document the violation and the notification to the project supervisor in the inspection file. A specific time frame for correcting the problem and a follow-up inspection date will be documented by the inspector. In judging the degree of severity, the inspector will also take into account any history of similar or repeated violations by the same developer or contractor at this or other sites.

7.8.2.2 Notice of Violation. If the deficiency noted in a written warning is not corrected by the next inspection or the severity of the violation is such, that an additional written warning is not strong enough, a written Notice of Violation and/or Administrative Citations will be issued describing the infraction that is to be corrected and the time frame for correction and for a follow-up inspection. A copy of the notice will be given to the owner or developer and placed in the active inspection file. If the violation has been corrected to the satisfaction of the inspector, the inspector will document compliance in the inspection file.

7.8.2.3 Administrative Citations. Administrative Citations may be imposed. A warning precedes administrative penalties. Repeat offenses are then subject to fines that can range from $100 up to $1000 per violation. These fines increase in accordance with the repeat offense or severity of the non-compliance.

7.8.2.4 Stop Work Orders. If a notice of violation has not been addressed by the next inspection, or if the developer has not complied with their permit requirements, or if a significant threat to water quality is observed (such as a failure of BMPs resulting in a significant release of sediment or other pollutants off site), a stop work order may be issued by the appropriate municipal official. Stop work orders prohibit further construction activity until the problem is resolved and provides a time frame for correcting the problem. The stop work order describes the infraction and specifies what corrective action must be taken. A copy of the stop work order is provided to the owner, developer or contractor and placed in the active inspection file. To restart work once a stop work order has been issued, the project supervisor must request the inspector to re-inspect the project and verify that the deficiencies have been satisfactorily corrected. If the inspector is satisfied with the corrections, the inspector will sign off on that phase of the project, and work may proceed.

7.8.2.5 Denial or Revocation of Permits. In severe cases of non-compliance or significant discharges, it may be appropriate to revoke the building or grading permits that a contractor or developer is working under or deny future permits on the project. The project proponents would then have to re-apply for permits and meet any requirements that the County may place on the project.

7.8.2.6 Civil and Criminal Court Actions. As a final resort, the County may use Civil and or Criminal court actions under the State Porter Cologne Water Quality Act or the Federal Clean Water Act, which may result in significant fines levied upon the non-compliant responsible parties.

7.9 Reporting of Non-compliant Sites

Attachment C (B.6) of the Permit requires the County to provide oral notification to the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board of non-compliant sites that are determined to pose a threat to human or environmental health within 24 hours of the discovery of non-compliance. Such oral notification shall be followed up by a written report and submitted to the Regional Board within 5 days of the incidence of non-compliance as required as part of Attachment C (B.6) of the Permit. The following reporting protocol addresses the Permit requirement. The County Department of Environmental Health will make non-complaince reports to the Regional Board Executive Officer or designee.

Conditions:

- Discharges of permitted storm and non-storm water that violate or threaten to violate prohibitions, limitations and conditions of the Permit and which may endanger health or the environment;
- Discharge of treated or untreated wastewater not authorized by the Permit or resulting from pipeline breaks, obstruction, surcharge or any other circumstances;
- Discharges of prohibited non-storm water discharges that may endanger health or the environment;

- Discharges of spills of petroleum products, hazardous materials or wastes, and toxic chemicals; and
- Failure or serious damage to BMP control facilities that result in discharges that may endanger health or the environment.

County Action:

- Immediately notify RWQCB no later than 24 hours after discovery of the incident;
- A written report will be submitted; within 5 business days;
- Re-inspect if needed as stipulated in the report.
- Perform follow-up monitoring of major spills and/or perform confirmation sampling to ensure that threats to waters have been eliminated as determined by the RWQCB; and
- The County will retain records for three years.

Attachment C of the Permit requires the County to include a list of current non-compliant sites. Currently, no County sites have been reported to the Regional Board as non-compliant.

7.10 Education on Construction Activities

The County will comply with Permit requirements by providing pertinent information regarding storm water quality management to its employees, construction contractors, developers, engineers, and the general public. The County will accomplish compliance through outreach and education efforts. This program is described in Section 9.